MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 FEBRUARY 1982

Arab-Israeli Conflict

Reaction to Syrian "Peace Plan" -- An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman described the Syrian peace plan as nothing but a propaganda exercise, according to Jerusalem radio. He said Syrian information minister Ahmad Iskandar's remarks to the Lebanese weekly MONDAY MORNING do not mention recognition of Israel or peace negotiations, and do not contradict Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's declarations that Syria will not negotiate with Israel. The spokesman reiterated Israel's readiness to negotiate with all its neighbors without preconditions.

In a lengthy report on the interview, Damascus radio did not mention the Syrian principles for peace that were reported earlier by Beirut radio.

Resolution on Golan -- SANA carried the text of a draft resolution on the Golan Heights "annexation" submitted by the Syrian delegation and adopted by the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Council currently meeting in Kuwait. The resolution called for pooling Arab resources to restore a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy and to remove the effects of aggression, "especially since the Egyptian regime has left the Arab ranks by signing the treasonous Camp David accords." The resolution considered the United States a full partner in the aggression, called on Arab governments to adopt measures against U.S. interests and urged the Arab parliamentarians and masses to liquidate U.S. bases in the Arab region and boycott U.S. goods. The resolution asked Arab governments to withdraw Arab deposits from U.S. banks, stop importing U.S. products, suspend all dealings with U.S. companies and use oil as an effective weapon to serve the Arab nation's interests.

Israel

Israel's proposals on autonomy for the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza were published as an official document on orders of the Prime Minister's Office, the Jerusalem POST reported. The POST carried the text of the document, according to which the self-governing authority is to be granted powers to administer justice, agriculture, finance, civil service, education and culture, health, housing and public works, labor and social welfare, municipal affairs, local police, religious affairs, industry, commerce and tourism. The document states that the authority will have full powers in its spheres of competence to determine its budget, to enter into contractual obligations, to sue and be sued and to engage manpower, and will also have wide powers to promulgate regulations. The document concludes that these powers embrace all walks of life and will enable the inhabitants of the areas concerned to enjoy full autonomy.

Egypt

Comment on Autonomy Document -- AL-JUMHURIYAH, as reported by MENA, criticized the newly published Israeli proposals on Palestinian autonomy, asserting that the document will hamper, delay and perhaps freeze the peace process for a long time.

Mubarak in France -- MENA reported that President Husni Mubarak met with his French counterpart Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace; afterward he said the talks dealt with bilateral issues and Middle East affairs, including the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and Israel's impending withdrawal from Sinai. He also noted that Mitterrand will visit Egypt in the second half of 1982.

Syria

Criticism of Egypt -- According to Monte Carlo radio, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR that Egypt is under Israeli occupation and that there is no difference between As-Sadat and Mubarak. Khaddam is reported to have said that Egypt changed its president but not its face, and that since it still adheres to the Camp David accords, there is no room for such a regime among the Arabs.

Ash-Shadhili in Damascus -- Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, secretary general of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement, arrived in Damascus at the Ba'th Party's invitation for a visit of several days, SANA reported. SANA cited Ash-Shadhili's statement to the press upon his arrival that he will exchange views with state and party officials on the current Arab situation, particularly in Egypt.

PLO

Citing Moscow sources, KUNA reported that a high-level PLO military delegation recently visited Moscow to discuss military supplies including surface-to-air missiles. According to KUNA, the deal will fill the "vacuum" created by the Syrian withdrawal of some SAM's from the Al-Biqa' Valley in Lebanon. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio subsequently reported that according to Western diplomatic sources, the Soviet Union has decided to provide the PLO with advanced weapons such as Frog missiles and other heavy military equipment.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported intensive clashes between the Fatah and As-Sa'iqah organizations in the Sabra and Shatila areas of southern Beirut. The Voice of Lebanon said 5 persons were killed and 20 others were wounded in the fighting.

Beirut radio reported that in a statement on Phalangist leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil's call for the government to assume security tasks in eastern Beirut, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said government forces will be deployed there immediately after the withdrawal of the "illegitimate forces" from the area.

GCC

Oil ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states concluded their Riyadh conference after one open and two closed sessions, Riyadh radio reported. According to the radio, Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani described the closed meeting as the best he had ever witnessed because all the ministers spoke in harmony. The radio reported GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah's speech in which he stressed that the GCC is capable of drafting an oil policy controlled by the GCC states alone.

According to KUNA, among other things, the ministers affirmed the need for an oil security strategy to ensure solidarity with any GCC country that has to halt production under any circumstances and proposed that such a country be provided with oil to be produced and marketed on its behalf. KUNA also reported that the ministers' proposals included oil-related punitive measures to be taken against any state attacking a GCC member.

Iran

Musavi Address -- Tehran radio reported that in a revolution anniversary address to foreign guests in a Tehran hotel, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi reiterated Iran's call for a united Islamic front aimed at destroying "world arrogance."

Montazeri Message -- Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in a message to the nation broadcast by Tehran radio, deplored the "friends of the revolution's extremist and inappropriate methods and attitudes" that could irreparably damage the prestige of the Islamic revolution and provide "propaganda fodder for the enemy."

Afghanistan

The Foreign Ministry conveyed a strong protest to the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul over the shooting of an Afghan guard by Pakistani border militiamen, who also removed the dead guard's Kalashnikov rifle, Kabul radio reported. The protest note said the death was caused "without any reason" and warned of its "undesirable consequences." It asked Pakistan to avoid repetition of such incidents, punish the perpetrators and return the rifle.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR IN KABUL

LD011750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] A protocol for the exchange of goods between the DRA and the USSR for 1982 was concluded this afternoon in the Ministry of Commerce.

The protocol was signed, on the Afghan side, by Minister of Commerce Mohammad Khan Jalalar and, on the Soviet side, by F.A. Tabeyev, the Soviet ambassador in Kabul.

Under the protocol, Afghan exports such as natural gas, chemical fertilizers, cotton, wool, carpets, fruits, (?fresh vegetables) and machine-made handicrafts will be exported during 1982 and, reciprocally, primary consumer goods such as petroleum products, sugar, oil, soap, matches, machinery, tools, equipment, clothing, chemical fertilizers, textile goods, footwear, medicine and so forth will be imported to the country.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce said that the protocol encompasses a greater scale of trade than in previous years.

Also, the documents of grant-in-aid for 10-million-rubles worth of consumer goods, to be delivered to Afghanistan during 1982, including sugar, soap, textiles and footwear, together with documents for the import of petroleum products worth 5 million rubles, were signed today in the Ministry of Commerce.

The documents were signed by the Commerce Ministry's director of foreign trade and by the deputy leader of the Soviet trade delegation.

The signing ceremony for the protocol on the exchange of goods and for the documents was attended by a number of senior officials from the Commerce Ministry, by representatives from the Foreign Ministry, by the Soviet delegation as well as members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

BARIALAY HEADS DELEGATION TO FRENCH CP CONGRESS

LD010536 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0415 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 31 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, heading a party delegation, left for Paris today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France.

The Afghan delegation will participate in the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France there.

KABUL PROTESTS TO PAKISTAN OVER GUARD'S DEATH

LD011534 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] The information and publicity department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the charge of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the DRA Foreign Ministry at 1400 today and that the following strong protest by the Afghan authorities was conveyed to him:

According to a reliable report, Pakistani frontier militiamen fired on an Afghan guard at the Torkhman crossing and control point at about 1500 on Friday, 29 January, as a result of which the guard was martyred. They also removed his weapon, a Kalashnikov.

The Afghan authorities with regret and deep indignation condemn very strongly this action of the Pakistani militiamen, which caused the death of an Afghan guard without any reason, and strongly protest such irresponsible actions by the Pakistani frontier personnel.

It seriously announces that this hostile act of the Pakistani militiamen will have undesirable consequences whose responsibility will lie with the Pakistan border authorities. It is hoped that the Pakistani responsible authorities will firmly avoid any repetition of such hostile acts, and will seriously investigate the incident and punish the perpetrators, and also promptly return the Kalashnikov that they removed.

FORCES 'ELIMINATE' REBELS IN PROVINCES

LD311640 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Several groups of thieves and terrorists who were disrupting the peaceful lives of our noble and toiling people in the suburbs of the provinces of Badghisat, Qonduz and Nangarhar were recently gunned down by the security forces and revolution defense groups, and a number of them have been captured. The security spokesman of these provinces reports that a group of these murderers were eliminated together with their ringleaders, named (Mohammad Anwer) and (Ghulam Yahya), in the suburb of the Badghisat capital, and their arsenal, comprising more than 200 weapons and their ammunition, was totally destroyed.

Another group of these rebels was crushed in Nowabad village, (Chardara) District, Qonduz Province. Three of these rebels, together with a quantity of American and Chinese weapons, were captured.

According to another report, another group of 18 counterrevolutionaries and traitors to the homeland who were disrupting the peaceful life of the people of (Delanghar) village, Behsud District, Jalalabad city, capital of Nangarhar Province, were arrested and some 15 American weapons and handgrenades were seized from them.

KARACHI REPORTS REBELS REPEL SOVIETS IN BAMIAN

GF011232 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 19 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] Peshawar, 18 Jan (PPI/AAP) -- The Afghan mujahidin have foiled the attack of Soviet and Karmal forces on some villages in Bamian Province, which had been liberated by the mujahidin some time back.

The mujahidin operate all the administrative offices, courts, commercial and shopping centers as well as educational institutions and hospitals.

The Soviet and Karmal forces, which were 1,000 strong, attacked the province with 36 tanks. The mujahidin fought the aggressor valiantly and killed 26 soldiers. The attacking troops were repelled and left behind their dead and three tanks, which were completely destroyed. The mujahidin seized 15 Kalashnikovs and one mortar from the Soviets. Two of the mujahidin were martyred.

Heavy fighting has been reported between the mujahidin and the foreign soldiers [as published] in Takhar Province. The mujahidin attacked the district of (Khojeh Ghar), only 5 km from the Soviet-Afghan border where heavy fighting ensued for 4 days, during which the mujahidin killed 100 Soviet soldiers and destroyed 5 tanks. In their retaliatory attack, the Soviets shelled the area heavily and the mujahidin were forced to retreat.

The mujahidin also attacked an airport in Qonduz and destroyed two helicopter gunships. Meanwhile, the Soviets bombed Herat city with MiG's and helicopter gunships out of sheer frustration, as a result of which more than 2,000 innocent civilians were martyred. Despite the intense Soviet attacks, the mujahidin continue to hold Herat, and their green flags are flying over the police stations, bazaars, schools, court buildings and government offices. The mujahidin have so far killed over 200 Soviets attackers in Herat.

In the Helmand Province subdivision of Garmsar, the mujahidin attacked a fort and killed 25 communists.

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PM291709 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview granted by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Dr Fatimah Amin Shakir, chief editor of London-based Arabic women's weekly SAYYIDATI, reprinted from SAYYIDATI -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Israel's decision to annex the Golan has lit a new fuse in the Middle East situation and therefore heightened speculations on the possibility of a new war breaking out in the area. What is your view on the subject?

[Answer] Personally I do not see the possibility of another war taking place in the Middle East, despite the hostile line Israel has adopted recently, which is considered unacceptable and discouraging and which India has condemned. The possibility of war breaking out now is remote, but nobody can predict events in our world today.

[Question] Do you believe that the Middle East problem can be solved by peaceful means?

[Answer] Of course, the problem can be solved peacefully. But this depends on the desires of the parties concerned themselves. If these parties want to find a peaceful solution, they will do so. But, personally, I do not know whether or not the parties concerned want a peaceful solution.

[Question] Do you have any doubts in this regard?

[Answer] Yes, and let me explain to you that, despite our acceptance of the resolution establishing Israel in the beginning, our leader Mahatma Gandhi then stressed that the manner in which Israel was established would cause much hardship to the inhabitants of the area and create many problems. We have drawn attention to this from the beginning. Therefore, our stand toward the Palestinians is one of full and continuing support for their rights. We will also continue to provide them with our support. I am glad to say that we consider Mr Yasir 'Arafat a good friend of ours.

[Question] What are the reasons for cooperation between India and Israel?

[Answer] I absolutely deny the existence of cooperation between us. There never was cooperation between us and I see no possibility of cooperation between us and Israel in the future. But I must explain that when I was out of the government following the emergency period, the Indian prime minister then (Morarj' Desai), who led the Janata Party to power, did invite and meet one of the Israeli officials (Moshe Dayan).

[Question] It appears now that the situation in Afghanistan has almost been forgotten in view of the current world events. Your attitude to the Soviet military intervention there has not been clear.

[Answer] No, we have opposed in a straightforward manner any foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of any state, whether this intervention is by the Soviet Union or the United States. But we did not take part in condemning the Soviet Union in the UN resolution because no such resolutions were issued in cases of similar intervention by the West. The world knows that there are cases of intervention in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and we believe that these cases must be dealt with by the same standards and therefore condemned.

[Question] There is the essence of my question: You opposed the Soviet intervention but did not condemn this action on the grounds that the West is also accused of such interventions. Does not this seem to be justifying the mistake of one party simply because the other party made the same mistake?

[Answer] The basic problem in this (intervention of major powers in the affairs of small powers) is that world opinion follows double standards in evaluation. For years we have been trying to draw the world's attention to this duplicity. With regard to our position on the Soviet intervention, we have declared it and conveyed it to the Russians directly. But at the same time we did not consider it an invasion because the Soviet forces entered the country at the request of the government existing then. But what we want to draw attention to through our position is the fact that wars have broken out and elected governments have been toppled because of intervention by some big powers without this being condemned by world and international opinion. Therefore, the UN condemnation of the Soviet Union from our viewpoint is not based on the love and care of the condemning countries for Afghanistan as much as it is an expression of general hostility for the Russians. At the same time this opinion ignores the same actions if they are carried out by another party.

This is what we reject: double standards in the implementation of the principles of the UN Charter. We suffered from this double standard during the emergency period. As soon as the state of emergency was declared in India for a limited period of time, the whole world, and particularly the West, rose against us. But we see the very same people giving their full and varied support to countries ruled by dictatorship, while we were boycotted during the period of the emergency, despite the fact that we did not use any force from the army or the policy. We are aware that the boycott decision against us stemmed from the existing double standards. Therefore, it has become most important to us not to become a party to such double standards.

[Question] Is there any particular means of doing away with such double standards in evaluating actions of countries toward one another?

[Answer] I do not know. We here are anxious to achieve what is in the interest of India without paying attention to the attitude of the West toward us. The West ruled us and dominated us and caused the poverty problem from which we are suffering. It also was the cause for the regional problems we have.

The West is responsible for discrimination between Hindu communities and Muslim communities in India. The independence movement was the best evidence of the fact that the Muslims stood with the Hindus. The Indian Muslim fought and paid with his blood for India's independence. But the West still pursues the principle of "divide and conquer."

[Question] You have alwyas been a strong supporter of the policy of nonalignment. Do you still believe in this, and do you think that this policy has served India's objectives?

[Answer] Practice has proved that the nonalignment policy has enabled us to direct our strength and entire resources toward the development of our country. As a consequence of this policy we have freed ourselves from toeing the line of other countries, particularly with regard to adopting resolutions concerning an international issue that might arise in the political arena.

Our decisions are always taken from our viewpoint and proceed from our national objectives; they also proceed from the viewpoint of international peace. This is because we believe that world peace is very important for the achievement of our objectives and our development. Therefore, we pay no attention to the views of others which are biased against us.

[Question] Can Third World countries be liberated fully from pressures by the major powers?

[Answer] No, but even the major powers cannot be liberated from pressures of the Third World. The Third World represents a purchasing power which the major industrial states cannot do without. This is evidenced by the economic problems which the United States and Britain, for example, are suffering. These problems began to emerge because of pressure from Third World countries.

We, for example, began from scratch. We began without the principal requirements for food, without factories, and without the necessary funds. Nevertheless, we have forged our way ahead, and I believe that the Asian states have forged their way ahead as well.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON TALKS WITH SHAHI

BK011546 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1507 GMT 1 Feb 82

["Text" of joint statement issued by the foreign ministers of India and Pakistan at a press conference in New Delhi on 1 February]

[Text] "The foreign minister of Pakistan, Agha Shahi, visited New Delhi from January 29 to February 1, 1982, in response to an invitation extended by the minister of external affairs of India, P. V. Narasimha Rao, to continue the dialogue between them on matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

"Agha Shahi was accompanied by Ambassador Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Lt General K. M. Arif, chief of staff to the president of Pakistan, as well as officials of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Agha Shahi and members of his delegation witnessed a beating retreat ceremony marking the culmination of Republic Day celebrations. Agha Shahi also attended the ceremony organised at Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat on January 30. He called on President of India N. Sanjiva Reddy and Vice President of India M. Hidayatullah. He was received by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on January 31.

"The foreign ministers had several rounds of formal talks and informal discussions in an atmosphere of frankness, warmth and cordiality.

"Reviewing the situation in the region and important international developments since their last meeting, they shared a similarity of views on many issues, including Israel's policy of brazen expansionism, the extension of Israel's laws to the captured Syrian territory in the Golan Heights, the attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and the attack on the Iraqi reactor at Baghdad.

"With regard to the situation in Afghanistan the two foreign ministers noted the recent moves to initiate a dialogue for a political solution of the problem and expressed their hope for early progress in the matter. In this context, they reaffirmed their adherence to the declaration of the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in New Delhi in February 1981.

"The proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on nonaggression and nonuse of force between India and Pakistan was discussed in detail by the two foreign ministers. The foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that the air had been sufficiently cleared to facilitate specific consideration of the elements which could constitute the substance of such an agreement. A measure of mutual understanding was reached on a number of these elements. The foreign ministers agreed that officials of the two countries will meet in Islamabad before the end of February 1982 in order to continue their exchange of views on the contents of the proposed agreement. The two foreign ministers agreed that the conclusion of such an agreement would make a positive contribution to peace and stability in the region.

"Both sides recognised the need to maintain bilateral contacts on a frequent and regular basis at various levels. The Pakistan side welcomed the proposal made by the prime minister of India to establish a joint commission to review and promote Indo-Pakistan relations.

"The Indian side welcomed the announcement by the foreign minister of Pakistan that, in addition to the shrines covered by the 1974 Indo-Pakistan protocol, the government of Pakistan would open two more shrines, namely Katas Raj in the Punjab and Hayat Pitafi in Sind, to pilgrims from India.

"The two foreign ministers recognised the desirability of further action to pursue their common objective of promoting contacts between the peoples of two countries. In this spirit they discussed many bilateral matters.

"As regards the missing defence personnel of the two countries, both sides recalled that searches of jails made in the past had failed to locate such persons. Expressing sympathy for the distress of the affected families, they agreed to make fresh efforts to locate the missing personnel.

"The foreign minister of Pakistan thanked the Indian minister of external affairs and Government of India for the generous hospitality extended to him and to the members of his delegation. The Pakistan foreign minister extended an invitation to P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs, to pay a visit to Pakistan at his convenience. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

KING OF SPAIN CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 31 JAN

BK310847 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] The King of Spain, Juan Carlos, and Queen Sophia left Madras for Sri Lanka this morning after a week's visit to India. They were seen off at the airport by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran, his Cabinet colleagues and other high officials.

PRESIDENT REDDY LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA 2 FEB

BK020938 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy left New Delhi this morning on a 6-day visit to Sri Lanka. He was seen off at the airport among others by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Vice President Hidayatullah and the three service chiefs. The president is accompanied by his wife and Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe.

Apart from Colombo, Reddy will also visit Anuradhapura and Kandy. Tonight he will be a guest of honor at a banquet hosted by Sri Lankan President Jayewardene. A civic reception will be accorded to Reddy on Saturday.

SCIENCE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

BK011616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] India and the Soviet Union signed in New Delhi today a science protocol. Under it, the USSR will help India in the development of fusion technology. The Soviet Union has also agreed on joint projects in the development of materials for fusion reactors as well as a specialized kind of laser which is used to separate isotopes. Eight other new projects were also identified during the 2-day meeting of the India-Soviet subcommission on science and technology which ended in New Delhi today.

AFP: 350 JANATA SUPPORTERS ARRESTED IN DELHI

BK011303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Over 350 people supporting the opposition "Bharatiya Janata" (Indian People's) Party (BJP) were arrested near Parliament complex here today for staging a demonstration in violation of prohibitory orders.

The demonstration marked the launching of an eight-day agitation in the capital by the BJP, led by former Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, demanding fresh elections to the Delhi metropolitan council and the Delhi municipal corporation, both of which were superseded by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's federal government shortly after her return to power in the 1980 January elections to Parliament. There were no incidents.

The two bodies were controlled by the erstwhile Janata Party of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai. The ruling Congress Party took the stand that these bodies no longer reflected the popular mandate given Mrs. Gandhi's party in its sweeping victory in the 1980 parliamentary polls.

The legislative assemblies of several states were also dissolved in line with that approach of the ruling Congress Party and fresh elections were held.

Regarding the two bodies in the capital, the government, however, felt the conditions were not ripe for holding fresh elections.

REWARDS OFFERED FOR SURRENDER OF MIZO REBELS

BK271653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] The Mizoram government has reiterated that cash rewards will be offered to the members of the outlawed Mizo National Front [MNF] who surrender with their weapons. This will be in addition to the rehabilitation benefits to be given to them. The rewards range from 20 to 3,000 rupees for the surrender of various categories of serviceable weapons.

The information was given by Chief Secretary of Mizoram (A.H. Scott).

Meanwhile, an official report says three members of the outlawed MNF, including a self-styled lance corporal, surrendered at Demagiri yesterday with their arms.

BRIEFS

RESEARCH AGREEMENT WITH FRG -- India and the FRG have agreed to cooperate in aeronautical science research. An agreement to this effect was signed in New Delhi on 30 January between the FRG Research Organization for Aeronautics and Space and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of India. The agreement envisages cooperation in research and development exclusively for peaceful purposes in different areas of aeronautical science such as aerodynamics and turbo machinery. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jan 82 BK]

EEC ASSISTANCE -- The European Economic Community will finance a 15.5 crore rupee water supply project in Himachal Pradesh. Disclosing this the chief minister said in Simla that a formal agreement will be signed shortly. The project will cover more than 1,400 villages. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jan 82 BK]

IRANIAN REQUEST FOR AID -- New Delhi, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Iran has asked for immediate Indian assistance in the commissioning of its two thermal power plants left unfinished by American companies following the downfall of the shah, a published report said today. Iranian anxiety for the early commissioning of the power plants can be gauged by the fact that it proposes to relax most of its generally stringent terms and conditions so as to facilitate the early execution of the projects by Indian companies, the ECONOMIC TIMES daily said. The Indian Government has passed on the request to the state-owned Bharat Heavy Electricals, which has been implementing such projects in the Middle East and North Africa. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0339 GMT 30 Jan 82 BK]

KARACHI REPORTS CONCLUSION OF SHAHI DELHI VISIT

BK011630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Addressing a news conference along with Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao in New Delhi this afternoon, Agha Shahi said that the talks concerning the nonaggression pact offer have not in any way been discouraging. He said that every effort will be made to achieve the mission on which he has come to New Delhi.

The foreign minister said that they had exchanged views on a number of important points, which included the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and their attendant responsibilities, a pledge to adhere to the Simla Agreement and other matters. He said that he had also made it clear before leaving for New Delhi that he was going to India for preliminary talks. And so it is obvious that further negotiations are needed in order to create a psychological framework for such an important agreement. He expressed the hope that he had been successful in convincing India of Pakistan's sincerity on the nonaggression offer.

The Indian external affairs minister said on the occasion that they had made a detailed exchange of views on all points during the past 3 days and have now reached a stage where they can hold talks on the main points. He said that talks on these points have been started and thus we will reach the stage where the objective of the Pakistan foreign minister's visit will be achieved.

In reply to a question, Agha Shahi said that the people of Pakistan, irrespective of their political viewpoints, desire to live in peace with India. Recently, the Advisory Council unanimously supported the proposal of a nonaggression pact.

In reply to another question, the foreign minister said that before his departure for New Delhi he had clarified the Jammu and Kashmir dispute for the Advisory Council, noting that the new agreement will not in any way alter the Simla Agreement; rather, it will reenforce it.

When asked about the friendship agreement proposed by the Indian prime minister, he said that Pakistan considers this statement as an expression of good will by Mrs Indira Gandhi and that it reflects a desire to live in peace. He said that Pakistan also welcomes the statement that India will not launch attack on Pakistan. However, regardless of the name which we may give to such an agreement, it is fundamentally and primarily aimed at avoiding the use of force in mutual relations and settling disputes in a peaceful manner.

Answering another question, the foreign minister said that Pakistan has never rejected the earlier no-war offers. However, previous negotiations for such agreements did not prove productive.

When asked how the acquisition of arms by Pakistan will affect the nonaggression agreement, Agha Shahi said that it will have no effect on the agreement. He said that they had also exchanged views on nonalignment and bilateral relations and that the two sides agree on the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

When asked as to what steps he would take to develop bilateral relations, he said that first of all there should be peace between the two countries and that tension-free relations should be established. After this, other matters could be taken care of.

The foreign minister said that they also exchanged views on trade and other issues. An Indian delegation will visit Pakistan in an effort to boost trade between the two countries.

The Indian external affairs minister, in reply to a question, said that the setting up of a joint commission is a bold step and its details are being formulated.

Later, on his return to Lahore, addressing a news conference at the airport, the foreign minister said that he thinks that a serious method has been adopted during the talks, adding that during the second round of talks we have decided to start from the point where the New Delhi talks ended. He expressed the hope that next round of talks, to be held at the foreign secretary level, will take place by the middle of the current month in Islamabad.

When asked to comment on the Indian prime minister's statement on Kashmir, Agha Shahi said that Pakistan's stand is known to all -- that is, Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed area and this dispute has yet to be settled.

The Indian external affairs minister and others bade farewell to Agha Shahi in New Delhi.

HAQ GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN VISIT

BK300424 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the four European countries visited by him share identical views with Pakistan on international matters and are keen to promote bilateral cooperation and collaboration in a number of fields. He was giving his impressions about his visits to Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and France at a news conference in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

He said during his talks with the leaders of these countries the Afghanistan issue occupied the top position and all of them had a realistic appreciation of this problem. They fully appreciated Pakistan's stand about its political solution and were deeply concerned about Afghan refugees and wanted a political solution of this problem as early as possible. He said there was no fixed agenda about his talks with the leaders of the four countries and they discussed international and other issues like Kampuchea, Poland, the Middle East, the international economic situation, particularly the North-South dialogue for a new international economic order.

The president said he was fully satisfied with his visit which he described as successful. He said Pakistan enjoyed respect and its economic stability was appreciated. In international matters, its principled stand was now fully respected. He said his visit would help in promoting a better understanding of Pakistan's viewpoint and enhance its prestige abroad, which the people of Pakistan could feel proud of. He said Italy had given a substantial amount of economic assistance for the Afghan refugees directly instead of through the international bodies for which he was thankful, not only on his own behalf but on behalf of the Afghan refugees.

He said Pakistan's geopolitical situation and relations with India also came up for discussions with the heads of these states. Pakistan efforts for the normalization of relations with that country, particularly its offer of a nonaggression pact, was greatly appreciated.

The president said the ministers for industries, railways and production and food and agriculture who accompanied him also had talks with their counterparts on the promotion of bilateral relations and economic collaboration. He said there would be an exchange of delegations between Pakistan and the four European countries to give a practical shape to the measures considered at the heads of state level for strengthening bilateral economic cooperation and joint ventures.

He also referred to his meetings with overseas Pakistanis, including students, workers, businessmen and teachers, and said he was glad to know their love for Pakistan and their interest for its economic well-being.

In reply to a question, he said during his talks with the Romanian president he had asked him to use his good offices with the Soviet Union for the solution of the Afghan problem. He said the Romanian president was himself keen that the Soviet Union should respect the international community decision and the maintenance of the Islamic and nonaligned status of Afghanistan, the return of the Afghan refugees to their home with honor and dignity, withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country and respect for the right of the people of Afghanistan to decide their own future.

Asked why the question of the reprocessing plant was not taken up at his talks with President Mitterrand, he replied that at the very start of their meeting the French president spoke of the very good relations existing between the two countries and offered to listen to Pakistan's point of view on certain difficulties about the reprocessing plant. He told the French Government that he wanted to leave this issue to be settled at the political and administrative level so that he could leave behind a good impression of his first meeting with him. He, however, told him that if the matter could not be resolved at the lower level it could then be discussed by them.

In reply to a question about the federation council, he said it had been set up to advise the government and to act as its [word indistinct] arm and was fully consonant with the Islamic principle. The Federal Council had held only one session and the time itself would prove its usefulness and credibility. He said he was glad to note during its debate on the internal situation the members spoke frankly and vehemently on some of [word indistinct] in the country. He said he would [words indistinct] federal councillors and had already issued instructions to the authorities concerned to take note of the difficulties pointed by them in order to solve them. The presidents of the overseas Pakistanis whom he met, particularly in Rome, Bucharest and Paris, were fully in favor of the Federal Council. He said the people of Pakistan was [as heard] fairly conscious politically and they wanted the participation of the people in running the affairs of the country in accordance with the Islamic principles. It would be his effort to make the Federal Council an ideal body so that it could serve of the purpose of representing the people.

In reply to a question about the Soviet propaganda against Pakistan through an Indian magazine about its report of American forces against Iran, he said the Foreign Office had already rebutted it as totally false. He emphasized that Pakistan wanted to maintain good neighborly and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, which was a superpower. Without deviating from its principled stand Pakistan would continue to work for the promotion of its friendship with the Soviet Union.

In reply to a question, the president said there was no restruction on newspapers but the nation would welcome the gesture of the journalists if they reported in a manner which was beneficial to the country and which did not tend to create any misunderstanding in their minds. As for the ban on reporting political activities, he said since the political activities were banned the position of restrictions of such activities could not be challenged under the martial law. He, however, emphasized that the government would welcome healthy criticism. They wanted that in newspapers there should be some openness but there should be no news which create a wrong impression, spread rumors and does not do any good to the country.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA -- Pakistan and Bulgaria will exchange goods worth $53 million this year, an increase of $19 million over the last year. The two countries have already signed a barter trade protocol in Sofia. This was stated by the Bulgarian trade councillor during his visit to the Lahore Chamber of Industry and Commerce. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Jan 82 BK]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS BAGHDAD AS CONFERENCE VENUE

LD021124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Foreign Ministry issued the following announcement today: By invading Iranian territory, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has violated one of the most fundamental principles of nonalignment -- that of nonaggression. Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic or Iran declares its opposition to holding the nonaligned conference in Baghdad and, while appealing for cooperation from the member countries, asks the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to raise the matter in the forthcoming meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Havana.

ANNIVERSARY OF KHOMEYNI RETURN COMMEMORATED

Khamene'i Issues Message

LD012052 Tehran IRNA in English 1838 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 1 Feb (IRNA) -- On the third anniversary of the return to Iran of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today President Khamene'i issued a message saying that Feb 1st was a unique day in the history of the Iranian nation. On Feb 1st, world witnessed one of the most amazing popular movements in history, said the president.

Another part of the message said that international oppressors on that day were worried about the destiny of their nation and indeed today their worst fears have been confirmed now that the brave youth of Islam are gladly sacrificing their blood and standing up to the most sophisticated arms of the world without a hint of fear.

In another part of his message the president said not only did the return of the imam frustrate world unbelief but also took all initiative of action out of the hands of compromisers who would have betrayed the revolution.

Montazeri Message

LD012110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Message by Ayatollah Montazeri read by National Guidance Minister 'Abdolmajid Ma'adikhah at a ceremony at Tehran's Behesht-e Zahra cemetary on 1 February on the third anniversary of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's return to Tehran -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Iranian Muslim and heroic Islamic people, Muslim brothers and sisters: May the most exalted God assist you. Now that we are, with God's benediction, on the eve of the fourth year of the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution, since these moments coincide with the historic day of the return of the great leader of the revolution to this land and also the beginning of the decade of the dawn, it would be natural to recall the destiny-making historic events and the bittersweet recollections from those great days. I take the opportunity now, while paying appropriate tribute to the revolution's great moral and material achievements, to note a number of points:

1. Over the past 3 years since the victory of the revolution our nation and revolution have witnessed various superpower plots and acts of sabotage and those of their external and domestic agents. These plots, which came to pass after a coup attempt, a military attack plan, economic pressures, propaganda onslaught and all-round blockade, occurring simultaneously with the intensification of terrorism and the strengthening of deviationist groups, culminated in the war imposed by the dependent Saddamist regime, made our nation more steadfast and the revolution more lasting, so much so that the development, resistance and conviction of our nation drew the world's attention and disappointed Islam's enemies.

They had seen all their evil aspirations and objectives as capable of being achieved by starting and continuing this colonialist war. But our nation's faith and determination, as in the past, proved the opposite.

2. Since our revolution's foundation and infrastructure lies in Islam as a complete and comprehensive doctrine and since its beginning and continuation to victory have also been on this basis, pure Islam, as the revolution's lofty and genuine culture, must be observed throughout the country's administrative and revolutionary aspects. This does not mean that anyone, with pretention and deception, could opportunistically make himself out to be revolutionary and doctrinaire. The most important characteristic that must be observed in the administration of the country in the present circumstances lies in individuals' practical commitment to Islam and their qualification for the performance of the duties entrusted to them.

No doubt the enemy's covert associates, who may appear in the country as a dangerous development of perhaps ostensibly as revolutionaries, try, through complex methods, to drive the revolution toward emptiness and explosion from within. It has become clear to the enemy that this revolution will not be brought down by means of terrorist and military plots. Thus the enemy has to do something to promote in the nation a sense of despair, disenchantment and lack of trust in the future of the revolution. In this context, one must not lose sight of the role played by the enemy's fifth column who hypocritically and opportunistically have made themselves out to be doctrinaire and in the imam's line. They are certainly trying to intensify the atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion among the revolution's genuine and committed forces, to put in place their own pawns after emptying sensitive posts of the committed and faithful individuals, so as to be able, in a complex manner, to destroy opportunities and to bring in as a gift [as heard] a gradual universal discontent.

Meanwhile, the friends of the revolution's extremist and inappropriate methods and attitudes could cause irreparable damage to the prestige of the Islamic revolution, something which would only provide propaganda fodder for the enemy. It appears that our revolution is going through this phase and that if the distinguished authorities in charge of key officer fail to take note of this malady, then one must sense danger. The only way to preserve the revolution and to pass through this phase lies in obedience to religious standards and in adopting an attitude of piety and submission to the directions and fatherly advice of the great office of the revolution's leader.

Excessive use of slogans will bring about tedium and reduce their usefulness in the long term. Should, God forbid, this hope that has now arisen in the world of the oppressed and deprived with the victory of the revolution be turned into disappointment through poor management of egotism, factionalism and impiety, we would then have no answer before God on the day of reckoning.

We must not arm the enemy through our actions and by our own hands, or do something that would attract the indifferent, less faithful and less experienced individuals toward the enemy's side. There may have been many a sincere youngster who, despite possessing favorable prospects and a good background, has been taken away from us by the enemy, thanks to our wrong approach. I am extremely sorry that the ringleaders of the deviationist and dependent minigroups are mischievously exploiting the weak points of these dear youngsters -- and that we are not discovering, treating and absorbing them -- and to see that they have exploited the weaknesses and shortcomings of the youngsters for their own evil and colonialist goals and taken them away from Islam and the nation. This matter should be taken seriously and something should be done about it; its background and roots should be investigated and remedied. The enemy has been investing and is investing now in taking away this very valuable strata -- the builders of the future. Those who wittingly or unwittingly, be causing an [unfavorable] atmosphere or discrediting committed individuals, promote dangerous developments should know that they are indeed supplying grist for the enemy's mill, and they should seek succor in God.

3. Since our Islamic revolution began and triumphed on the basis of achieving full independence with the slogan "Neither East nor West," one naturally cannot use the imported Eastern or Western models in order to meet its needs and overcome its difficulties. Rather, our Muslim nation should respond to these matters by its own initiative, creativeness and intellectual growth. The most important source that should train the forces who are worthy and committed to the revolution's culture are the theological centers and the country's universities.

4. Our Islamic revolution, despite the acts of sabotage and international pacts by the superpowers, and despite mounting extensive Zionist propaganda against it, has opened its way in the world and it is rapidly in the process of spreading to and penetrating the hearts of the deprived.

Do the Arab governments in the region not want to learn a lesson from the dark fate of the hireling, infidel Saddam and not play with fire? Why have they turned themselves into a plaything of America and Israel and into agents implementing their colonialist objectives? Why are they ignoring the power of Islam and 1 billion Muslims and the God-sent resources they have at their disposal? How long are they going to disregard Islam and the Islamic nation and sell themselves to the Eastern and Western arrogance?

World's Muslims, let us all get together and join hands in brotherhood and unity; do not be afraid of the ghouls of international arrogance and world-devouring imperialists. Clutch Islam and deliver the world's oppressed through the blessings of Islam.

Musavi Addresses Guests

LD012156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] According to the report of the Central News Unit, on the felicitous anniversary of the return of the imam of the nation to the Islamic homeland, this morning celebrations were held in the Istiqlal Hotel on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution, in the presence of the prime minister and with the participation of more than 200 foreign guests from 40 countries throughout the world.

After the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran by one of the Algerian brothers, Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister, in a speech that was simultaneously translated into Arabic and English, after expressing his greetings and felicitations to the oppressed people of the world and to the martyrs of Islam and all the fighters in the fronts of the imposed war, welcomed the guests.

While describing the situation of the country before the Islamic revolution and various stages of the revolution, he referred to the colonialist policy of the superpowers in getting rid of religion, especially in getting rid of Islam in oppressed countries, and said: If you refer to the history of your own nations, you will see that the Orientalists were sent at the same time from the European countries to our countries and they tried to revive the pre-Islamic history so that in this way they could divide the Islamic nations and divert their attention from Islam. At exactly the same time when Persepolis [ancient Persian capital] was being excavated, the pyramids of the pharoahs in Egypt, the Chaldean and Sumerian ruins in Iraq and [words indistinct] history in the Palestinian lands were also being uncovered.

He added: In our country, ever since the establishment of the Pahlavi regime attempts were made to uproot Islam and to get rid of Islamic concepts and values in the society and in all aspects of life. In order for the colonialists to find a firm footing in Iran they needed to completely destroy all the elements which confronted them, the most important of which was the people's religious sentiment.

While enumerating the colonialist policies of the Pahlavi regime in uprooting the Islamic culture and Islamic revolution, which was a powerful obstacle in the path of their evil plans, Mr Musavi said: They kept people busy with ordinary and pedestrian issues. They kept everyone's mind occupied with daily living so that they would not think of politics or what would determine their destinies. One of the gains of our revolution is the people's sensitivity toward their destiny and toward social issues.

Then Mr Musavi explained the special characteristics of our Islamic revolution and talked about its Islamic features, namely, leadership and the active role of the people. He said: The profound tie which unites the leadership with the Muslim masses, the total immersion of the leadership in ideology and true adherence to the practices of the prophet of God were among the special characteristics of our revolution. This leadership is not something which has come into being as a result of a political movement like a coup d'etat. The people experienced this leadership during the most difficult conditions under the former regime and trust it and believe in it.

Continuing his speech -- while emphasizing the devotion and self-sacrifice of the people of our country -- he enumerated the various plots of world imperialism, including the economic blockade, the coup d'etat, the military invasion in Tabas, the imposed war and the plots of their agents inside the country, and said: Despite all the conspiracies, this revolution is steadfast and we witness its growth and development. Our revolution is advancing forward with greater solidarity and greater steadfastness and these plots are worthless compared to our will. However, our greatest problems are cultural issues, because with the toppling of one political regime one cannot say that the revolution has become completely successful. In order to hatch plots in various countries the United States relies exclusively on this weak point.

For more than 100 years Islamic nations have been subjected to Western values. In our country we regard the cultural revolution as the most important factor. We wish to be 100 percent Islamic and to get rid of all the manifestations of Western blasphemy. We regard this to be the way to salvation. We should find ourselves anew. We should return to ourselves. We should understand ourselves. We should feel our Islamic and human dignity and grandeur. This is an effort which has started in our country.

The prime minister then referred to the hostile propaganda of the imperialist and Zionist mass media in distorting the truth about our country in the world. He expressed his hope that Islamic countries will be able to set up an independent Islamic news agency. Addressing the guests he said: Your presence in this country on the eve of the victory of the revolution [anniversary] is a big step in confronting these conspiracies. The image that has been painted of our revolution throughout the world is harsh and bloody, while in the first instance our revolution is peace-loving and Islamic. The only aim of this country is that it wishes to be independent. It wishes that there will be peace in the world and that powerful people will not bully others. Our nation is prepared to be destroyed but not to submit to force. Our strength is in the faith of our nation. We wish to deliver this message of our nation to other people who are in reality searching for it.

The prime minister added: We have repeatedly announced that the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf belong to the nations of the region. Why should the East [as heard], Africa and Eritrea be under the jackboot of the colonialists? We are prepared to offer more martyrs and we will destroy the satanical powers in the Middle East region. Despite all the accusations which are levelled against us, saying that we are not interested in international principles and issues, we announce that we honor all the agreements which are in the interest of the oppressed nations of the world. We cannot submit to a United Nations which is under the control of China, the United States and the Soviet Union. At the same time, we believe an organization should be established, composed of the liberated nations, whose policy is the destruction of world arrogance. We believe that the relations between various Muslim nations should not be hostile. They should be united with each other.

This is why we put forward the proposal for the establishment of a united Islamic front; we are steadfast on this proposal and regard it as the focal point of our foreign policy. Our nation desires to have peace in the world, yet we are forced to fight to achieve that peace so that all human beings will be able to live in freedom.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS SA'D HADDAD OFFER OF HELP

LD011810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, following the conspiratorial remarks of Sa'd Haddad, the rebel major in the south of Lebanon, who has announced that he is ready to put his forces at the disposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to confront Iraq, the Central News Unit correspondent, in an interview the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, asked his views about these remarks.

He said: For some time now imperialism, using all the propaganda mouthpieces it possesses throughout the world, has been engaged in a new plot against the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The aim of this plot is to portray the Islamic Republic of Iran as an ally of the regime occupying Jerusalem and its mercenary elements in the region. In this way, according to their futile thoughts, they want to stain the holy features of the revolution. The false rumor about Iran's purchases of weapons from the regime occupying Jerusalem and what is said about Iran having strong economic ties with the regime occupying Jerusalem all emanate from the same conspiracy.

Recently, Sa'd Haddad, the mercenary lackey of imperialism and Zionism in the region whose crimes and treasons against Islam, the Muslims, the hard-pressed Lebanese nation and the Palestinian nation are not hidden from any intelligent person, announced that he is a supporter of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that he is ready to put his forces at the disposal of Iran.

We announce that the lies of these mercenary elements and their conspiracies have been exposed to all the Muslims of the world and such nonsensical talk will not be able to sully the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist feature of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which from the start declared the regime occupying Jerusalem to be the basic danger threatening the Muslims in the region and which has severed all its links with that regime.

The recent remarks of Sa'd Haddad whose hands, like the hands of the forces of the Jordanian shah, Husayn, are soiled with the blood of the struggling Palestinian nation and the deprived people in the south of Lebanon, are nothing but a new conspiracy by U.S. imperialism and usurping Zionism against the order of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

VELAYATI MEETS WITH SYRIA'S KHADDAM IN NEW YORK

LD012248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's foreign minister, arrived in New York at the head of a delegation in order to take part in the ninth special session of the United Nations, and was welcomed by the Iranian ambassador, the permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the members of the Iranian mission. After arrival Mr Velayati left for his place of residence.

According to this report, Mr Velayati met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, at the United Nations and talked to him about coordinating their countries positions on the annexation of the Golan Heights to the territory of occupied Palestine by the regime occupying Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Mr Raja'i Khorasani, the ambassador and the permanent representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the United Nations, in a brief interview with the reporter of the Central News Bureau, in a brief analysis of the present conditions of the Middle East and America's role in current events, said: In the present political climate which has been created as a result of the Golan Heights issue, America is trying to bring about another Camp David between the Zionist regime on the one hand and some Arab countries on the other, so that while putting an end to the present crisis between the Arabs and the Zionist regime, it can actively confront the movement which has started as a result of the Islamic revolution in the region. It is possible that some of the pro-American Arab countries will prevent the sessions of the assembly from being very exciting.

VELAYATI, CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSS MISSIONS, WAR

LD021022 Tehran IRNA in English 0907 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 2 Feb (IRNA) -- The opening of diplomatic mission in Havana was discussed on Monday in a meeting here between Dr Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, and the under secretary of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, Vieh Rali Marz [name and title as received]. The disregard for the Non-aligned Movement Charter on the part of Iraq was also discussed in this meeting. Dr Velayati, who is currently in New York to attend the extraordinary session of the U.N., also questioned Iraq's membership in the Non-aligned Movement. In the meeting, which was also attended by the permanent Iranian representative in the U.N., Dr Raja'i Khorasani, Dr Velayati, in answer to the Cuban official's question on the war said that Iran did not seek war but Iraq had invaded Iranian territory and should withdraw from the occupied lands and pay compensation for damage inflicted.

The Iranian foreign minister arrived in New York Monday morning to participate in the U.N. session on the illegal annexation of the Golan Heights by the Zionist regime at the request of Syria, the Non-aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference.

CUBANS REPORTEDLY ON IRAN-PAKISTAN BORDER

NC291702 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Tr velers arriving in Pakistan from Tehran have said that they saw a number of Cuban soldiers, who were speaking Spanish, on the Iran-Pakistan border.

Quoting Iranian travelers who have recently fled Iran, a Free Voice of Iran correspondent reported that it is not clear whether the Cuban soldiers entered Iran from the Afghan border and stationed themselves on the Pakistan border or if their entry into Iran was made at another point.

Some months ago (?we had received) a report on the presence of Cuban soldiers on the Iran-Pakistan borders but travelers, who were able to flee Iran and [words indistinct] that Khomeyni's Islamic Republic has not published any report on the presence of Cuban soldiers in Iran.

The East-oriented policies of Khomeyni's regime are increasing each day and Iran is gradually being pushed toward the Eastern bloc and communist nations. The cooperation of communist countries -- the DPRK in (?Iran's fisheries department), Bulgaria, Hungary and the communist GDR -- are examples of the Khomeyni regime's inclinations toward communist countries. Reports received indicate that recently cooperation has started between the communist DPRK and Iran (?in fishing). Meanwhile, the communist GDR (?delegation) has met and talked with officials of Khomeyni's regime. The Soviet Union's announcement on its readiness to sign security and military cooperation agreements with Iran are (?signs) showing that Iran is gradually (?being pushed toward the communist bloc). [passage indistinct]

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 777

LD011810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Communique 777 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The battle between right and wrong continues as ever, with superior morale and with the strong belief of our combatants that they will attain final victory and destroy the aggressive enemy on all the southern and western fronts. A summary of their activities is hereby announced for the benefit of our dear compatriots:

Yesterday, battles and exchanges of fire continued sporadically on the western fronts. The intensity of the fire was greater on the Meymak fronts. On those fronts, enemy losses and casualties included the destruction of two slit trenches and a number of light-weapon emplacements and the death of a number of their personnel.

On the Sumar front, the combatants of the ground forces silenced enemy artillery fire and inflicted damage on their equipment and personnel. On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, thanks to the fire of the units and the powerful artillery of the ground forces, any form of enemy activity was prevented. In addition to the destruction of a considerable number of enemy slit trenches and foxholes, more than 10 of their personnel were killed. On that front, the losses of the aggressive Iraqi forces included the destruction of five tanks, a number of vehicles and a number of mortar emplacements.

During the past 24 hours, on most of the southern battlefronts, including the fronts in the west of Dezful, and in Susangerd, Bostan, Abadan and Khuninshahr, the battle and exchanges of artillery and heavy-weapon fire continued sporadically. Our proud combatants on all those fronts, while defending their respective defensive sectors bravely, dealt blows at the enemy, and on each of those fronts killed or wounded many of the aggressors.

Yesterday some of the residential and installation [as heard] areas of Abadan came under enemy long-range artillery fire, as a result of which a number of houses were damaged and a number of the inhabitants were martyred or wounded.

During the battle on 30 January, one of the combatants of the ground forces was martyred.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FAMILY VISITS TO POW'S

GF291245 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, Foreign Ministry under secretary for international affairs, has talked about the Islamic Republic of Iran's initiative to invite the families of Iraqi prisoners to visit their next of kin in Iran.

He said: Iraq has declared that it can receive 200-220 members of the families of Iranian prisoners each week. It has said that these families should gather in Switzerland. However, the Islamic Republic of Iran prefers that the families of the prisoners gather in neighboring Muslim Turkey.

Iran has not specified the number of families it can receive within a fixed period. He added: Each prisoner can have from one to four family members visit Iran. However, Iraq has limited the number of visitors to the prisoner's wife and son.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary asserted that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to welcome the families of Iraqi prisoners between 1 and 11 February 1982 -- the period during which the third anniversary of the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran will be celebrated -- so these families can participate in the celebrations.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary declared: As soon as Iraq agrees to Iran's conditions and the location for the assembly of the prisoners' families, arrangements will be made to send the families of Iranian prisoners to Iraq.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POW'S, REGIONAL CHANGES

LD011010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Report on 31 January interview with Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri]

[Excerpts] The interior minister, commenting on the registration and sending of Iranian families who would like to go to Iraq in order to visit their relatives, said: Registration continues at all police stations and gendarmerie garrisons all over the country.

The Government of Iraq has announced that only one close relative of each Iranian POW, such as father, wife or eldest son, will be accepted whereas we have announced that up to four members of each Iraqi POW's family will be accepted, and we have the facilities to accomodate the 28,000 family members of 7,000 Iraqi POW's who are our friends held in Iran.

The other point is that Iraq has proposed [placename indistinct] as the site for the exchange of the POW's' families. We believe that our neighboring Muslim country of Turkey is the best place, as regards distance, for this exchange.

About the new administrative division of the country, the interior minister said: Our brothers have tried very hard in this respect and have submitted a just and interesting plan to the government which will be handed to the Islamic Majlis after due discussion and approval.

He added: According to this play the unjust regulations imposed by the former regime are changed and each province's borders and its capital are determined according to political, economic and cultural considerations. Each four to six provinces will form a state or region [eyalat ya velayat] and would come under the supervision of a commander or a wali.

About security measures to protect the lives of officials, the interior minister said: This is one of the Interior Ministry's duties and the necessary steps have been taken in this connection. However, I should say that about 50 percent of these measures are in the hands of officials and they themselves should help us.

About the reconstruction and strengthening of the police force, he said: Very soon there will be some changes at the level of officials in charge of the police force, and efforts will be made to restrict admissions to the military academy and police and gendarmerie training colleges to Muslim and Hezbollahi applicants. These people will in future form the Islamic police force.

The interior minister, commenting on the refugee Afghan brothers, said: It is our Islamic duty to accomodate these brothers and sisters. These brothers undergo careful medical checks and they in turn are dutybound to act according to our laws.

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AMOL EVENTS

LD311952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Interview granted by Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri on 31 January to unidentified reporter -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Regarding last week's events in Amol, what has been the Interior Ministry's approach on this matter, and can you also name the minigroups that attacked Amol?

[Answer] The Interior Ministry was informed and knew 1 or 2 months earlier that a number of people from various groups and minigroups, both rightists and leftists -- those who realized they could no longer do anything in the cities because of the presence of our ever-present nation and because of the alert presence of our military and security forces -- had sought refuge in Amol's Nur Forest. We knew this, and also knew of the number of people involved from the figures which had been given us. They were from the Ranjbaran and Peykar groups, from the organization, and also from the monarchists.

The attack on Amol -- one can hardly say it was an attack, for it was no more than a group of 100 or 150 armed people suddenly mounting an attack on the city of Amol. During the week prior to that attack, they entered the city incognito, one or two at a time; they had safe houses. They hid themselves in these houses, got their arms ready, and on the appointed night, which coincided exactly with the anniversary of the shah's white revolution [26 January 1963], they attempted to revive the memory of supporters and colleagues, or of their masters.

Together, at midnight, they attacked from eight points in the city. It was difficult to fight them at night so they were kept under surveillance by the security forces. When daybreak came, the security forces went into action. The heroic people of Amol also acted, resisting manfully and fighting of their own volition, it was even reported that old men had attacked the assailants and minigroups by throwing stones at them from the rooftops. This was reminiscent of our revolution -- the people were on the scene with great enthusiasm and interest; they distributed fruits and sweets among the local people; they encouraged the security forces; they were at the scene -- and they dashed the hopes of the minigroups who may have had major plans, beginning with Amol.

In our view, if God so wills, enemy action turns out to be in our favor [Persian saying]. We gave up to 32 martyrs, but like all our other martyrs who brought about historic turning points in the revolutions, they too brought about a turning point in the history of our revolution and in that area of the country.

I thank the alert and heroic people of Amol and our security forces. One can also thank our brothers and sisters in the north, in the Gilan and Mazandaran Provinces and our other provinces for as always they themselves are on the scene, and they should be even more present on the scene and they should respond to them as they have already done.

2 ANTIREGIME MILITANTS EXECUTED IN TABRIZ

NC301641 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Two militants of the anti-clerical Islamic Forqan Movement were executed yesterday in the Eastern Azarbayjan city of Tabriz for having taken part in political assassinations, the daily ISLAMIC REPUBLIC reported today.

The newspaper said the two men, who were hanged publicly during noon-time Friday prayers, had made full confessions, including their participation in the murder two years ago of the Ayatollah Ghazi Tabataba'i, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's personal representative in Tabriz.

They were also responsible for the abortive attempt against the Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i in June 1981, they said, and the daily ETTELA'AT added that one of them, Mas'ud Taqizadeh, aged 27, "admitted frankly" that his aim was "to liberate the country from the regime of the mullahs."

The newspaper KEYHAN added that Taqizadeh also admitted to having personally placed the booby-trapped tape recorder which exploded in front of Mr Khamene'i on June 27 last year.

FRONT MEMBER CITED ON EXECUTIONS IN BAHRAIN

GF021040 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI quotes the representative of the Bahrain Liberation Front as saying, in reference to foreign plots against Iran, that after the failure of Fahd's treacherous plan in the Fes summit and the victories of the forces of Islam against infidels on the warfront, the enemies of the Islamic revolution hatched a new plot to depict the Islamic revolution as an aggressor. The plot included implicating the Islamic revolution in Bahrain.

He said the executioners of the Iraqi, Saudi and Moroccan regimes -- who are assisting Bahrain's rulers -- have so far killed five Muslim strugglers in Al-Jufair in order to stop the growing Islamic movement in Bahrain from spreading.

NVOI: VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION MUST STOP

TA011340 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Law Breaking, in Any Form and Under Any Pretext, Must Be Terminated"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The minister of the interior, Mr Nateq-Nuri, while expounding on his policy in an exclusive interview over a month ago, said the following: The issue I intend to place on my agenda and to which I attach top priority is maintaining the country's security, the security of the cities and the implementation of the law. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri said: When the law is implemented in society and when the people become convinced that conditions are not ripe for law breaking, they will become more calm and confident and, naturally, affairs of state will advance more rapidly. This is a thoroughly correct statement. In this exclusive interview, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri promised that he will combat law breaking in any form and that he will implement the imam's order as speedily as possible.

Although during the month or so since Mr Nateq-Nuri's appointment and his exclusive interview certain steps have been taken by the responsible authorities, including officials of the Police Department, to maintain the country's security, to implement the law to prevent violations, unfortunately there is no sign of the security provided for in the Islamic Republic's Constitution and of the freedom stipulated in the Constitution for all the nation, as is being demanded by the true forces of the revolution and by Imam Khomeyni. Also, so far no decisive and revolutionary measures have been taken to prevent various violations and law breaking.

Today, our struggling, persistent and revolutionary people are facing a bitter and unpleasant fact, which is a stain of shame on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Imam Khomeyni has repeatedly reminded government figures of the Islamic Republic and officials responsible for carrying out the law of the necessity of maintaining social justice and observing the law and regulations. Yet there are certain superficial people and monopolists in our revolutionary homeland who do not recognize any right for the true revolutionary parties and organizations.

Some people maintain that individuals and members of these organizations do not even have the right to life because of their "divergent views" and openly talk of the day when, should the occasion arise, they will hang those who hold "divergent views" one by one.

One can encounter individuals with "divergent views" in Iran's prisons who, despite their sincere support for the imam's popular and anti-imperialist line and for the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has been deprived of freedom for months. Despite the explicit promise of the revolution's prosecutor general and the president of the Supreme Court, there is no sign of moderation and flexibility toward these prisoners. Both the prisoners with "divergent views" and their families are treated roughly.

There are still families who for months now do not even know in which prison their innocent dear ones have been imprisoned. While many of them have been imprisoned since late spring, the responsible authorities have not until now, the winter season, even allowed their relatives to bring warm clothing for their dear ones. The families of these prisoners who are followers of the imam's line, yet accused of possessing "divergent views," have attempted everywhere to gain information on the fate of the dear ones. However, they are not given a clear answer. In some instances it is even denied that such a person is in prison.

Such acts, while being an overt violation of the law, are divorced of any human and Islamic standards and their continuation cannot but endanger the gains of the revolution. The Iranian Constitution has declared that all individuals are equal before the law and has guaranteed their freedom. The aforementioned examples are the worst form of violation of the relative principles of the Constitution.

The imam of the nation; Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, the president; Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the Majlis speaker; Prime Minister Musavi; the country's judicial authorities, including Mr Musavi-Ardabili, the president of the Supreme Court, have repeatedly talked about the necessity of total observance of the Constitution's principles. It was not long ago that in a decree Imam Khomeyni ordered officials of the judicial branch to put an end to any violation of the law and regulations. Following the imam's decree, officials of the judicial branch also promised during press interviews total implementation of the imam's decree. However, instances of violation of the law and regulations are still repeated, particularly in the case of the true forces of the revolution.

Many of the offices and premises of the true parties committed to the revolution are still being occupied by a group of unauthorized individuals. For more than a year now all the country's judicial authorities have condemned the occupation of the premises and offices of the true revolutionary parties and organizations and have regarded the precise observation of the Constitution's principles as obligatory, yet the offices of parties and organizations committed to the Constitution are still under occupation.

Our homeland's people are rightly stating that as long as the principles of the Constitution are not implemented in their entirety and without alteration in respect to all the nation's citizens and to all oragnizations and parties committed to the revolution, talk of maintaining the country's security and of implementing the law cannot be regarded as serious. Law-breaking, in any form and under any pretext, must be terminated.

BRIEFS

NEW KAZERUN GOVERNOR APPOINTED -- Qasem Sheikhian-Kazeruni has been appointed governor of Kazerun. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 28 Jan 82 GF]